



"THE ANGEL SAID UNTO THEM, FEAR NOT, FOR, BEHOLD, I BRING YOU GOOD TIDINGS OF GREAT JOY, WHICH SHALL BE TO ALL PEOPLE."

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THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1823.

[HALF IN ADV.]

Proofs of the Deluge.

ANTEDILUVIAN ANIMALS.

The last number of the Quarterly Review contains a highly interesting notice of an account given by Professor Buckland, of Oxford, "of an assemblage of fossil teeth and bones of elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, bear, tiger, and hyæna, and sixteen other animals, discovered in a cave at Kirkdale, Yorkshire, (Eng.) in the year 1821." This account contains several exceedingly remarkable facts, connected with the ancient natural history of Great Britain, and especially tending to confirm the evidence of a general deluge, furnished by scripture, and by the concurring testimony of universal tradition as well as by the present state of the earth itself.

The cave is situated in the side of a hill, at an elevation of more than a hundred feet from the bed of a river.—The entrance is less than five feet square, and within it expands and contracts regularly from seven to two feet in breadth and height, and is from 150 to 200 feet in length. This cave was entirely closed externally with rubbish, and overgrown with grass and bushes, till 1821, when it was discovered by some workmen, employed in quarrying the rock. The bottom of the cave is covered with a layer of mud about a foot deep, with a crust of stalactite. Immediately below the mud were found lying immense quantities of bones, some whole, others broken into small angular fragments and chips, and others again cemented by the stalactite, so as to form an osseous breccia. The bones owe their preservation from decomposition to the effect of this mud. From Mr. Buckland's examination of a vast multitude of these bones, he found them referrible to the following 22 species of animals.

Carnivora, 7. The hyæna, tyger, bear, wolf, fox, weasel, and an unknown animal of the size of a wolf.

Pachydermata, 4. The elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, and horse.

Ruminantia, 4. The ox, and three species of deer.

Rodentia, 3. The rabbit, the water rat, and the mouse.

Birds, 4. The raven, pigeon, lark, and a small species of duck.

On removing the mud, the bottom of the cave was found to be strewed over like a dog-kennel, from one end to the other, with the broken and splintered fragments of bones of all these animals. Many of these bones exhibited traces, which proved them to have been gnawed by the hyæna. We have not room to follow the train of reasoning, by which the Professor arrives at the conclusion, apparently incontrovertible, that the cave was, for many ages, a den of hyænas; that these animals, which are known to feed on bones, dragged into the cave the bodies or remains of other animals, whose bones are now found mixed with their own; and that the cave was closed by the deluge, since which it remained unexplored till 1821. The conclusion is strengthened by the fact, that similar bones are dispersed through the diluvian gravel, over

a great part of the northern hemisphere.

It is not the least remarkable fact in this account, that four of the genera of animals whose bones were found in the cave, and which are widely diffused over the temperate and even the polar regions of the northern hemisphere, exist at present in tropical regions only, and mostly to the southward of the equator. The only country in which the elephant, the rhinoceros, the hippopotamus, and the hyæna are associated, is Southern Africa, where they live and die together, as it appears they once did in Yorkshire, and in other parts of England, where their bones have been found. A natural inquiry arises, how did these animals subsist in a climate, in which they could not at present live? The inquiry becomes more important, when we add to these facts, that the skeleton of an elephant has been found in Siberia, enclosed in ice. The remains of a crocodile, 40 feet long, have been found in England. This too is a native of warm climates. The trunks of palm trees, which grow in equinoctial regions, have been found in England. All these circumstances indicate, that a very great change of climate has taken place, and the only method which seems to be sufficient to produce it, is a change in the position of the poles of the earth, or of the inclination of its axis to the plane of its orbit; either of which causes would also produce the tremendous catastrophe which convulsed and broke the surface of the earth, and converted the ancient bed of the sea into mountains, hills and plains, as is testified by the shells, and other marine productions found in them.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that no human bones have ever been found among the vast quantities of fossil remains which have been discovered.—The only rational account of this circumstance is, that men did not reside in the countries in which these have been found. If any antediluvian remains of our species should ever be discovered, they will doubtless be found, where hitherto no search has been made, in Syria, Armenia, or Arabia.

The closing remark of the Quarterly Reviewers is valuable. "The ancient traditions of all nations nearly agree in the period of this overwhelming catastrophe, and whether Egyptians, Babylonians, Indians, or Chinese, they all coincide as to the time, within a very few centuries of the era, which chronologists have fixed for that of the Mosiac account; and it is satisfactory to find, that those very circumstances which the ignorant and slippant sciolists of the last age employed against the authenticity of the sacred writings, are those which geology has brought forward as the most splendid and incontrovertible proofs of their veracity."

It is indeed pleasing to observe science acting as the auxiliary of religion. While her investigations widen the range of the mind, and promote the purposes and enjoyments of life, it is a worthy service to contribute all in her power to strengthen and exalt our dearest hopes. She does this, in an incidental manner, by opening wider views of

the grandeur and beauty of the universe, and consequently displaying more conspicuously the attributes of its Creator. But it is sometimes in her power to contribute more directly to the confirmation of the truth of his word, and to the vindication of his authority. Geology has furnished important testimony to the fact of a general deluge. This testimony has been advantageously employed by Gisborne and others, in establishing the evidences of Christianity, drawn from natural theology.

THE SACRAMENT.

Those are evidently excluded from the Lord's Table who live in any known sin, or the allowed and habitual neglect of any known duty. It were a horrid insult on the blessed Jesus, to come with a conscience still defiled, and with hands still unwashed from our iniquities, to touch his sacred sacramental body; and therefore all who live in the open breach of his commandments, should be utterly cast out. And it were much to be wished, the ancient discipline were restored, and all scandalous sinners cut off visibly, as they are spiritually, from the Communion of Christ.

The church addresses, in her exhortation, a most solemn admonition by name to all such: "Therefore, if any of you be a blasphemer of God (profane in any measure in your conversation) an hinderer or slanderer of his word, an adulterer, or be in malice, envy, or any other grievous crime, (such as drunkenness, or Sabbath breaking, and the like) repent, or come not, lest the devil enter into you as he did into Judas, and fill you full of all iniquities."—A wise admonition indeed:—for what communion hath light with darkness, or Christ with Belial? And how can it be supposed that God would have respect to any offering, when he sees our hearts going a whoring from him after the abominable thing which he hates? If you can see in your soul that there is one allowed sin which you are unwilling to part with, and for which your conscience condemns you, be assured that God is greater than your heart, and must much more condemn you. While this is kept back, you can have no part nor lot in this matter. The mists of sin will hinder you from discerning Christ, and your very appearance among his people will be but *profane mockery*. And yet, how many dare come, whose conversations testify against them that they are yet unwashed from their iniquities!—How many who live habitually in *pride and passion*, pretend to drink into a meek and humble Jesus! How many whose superficial inquiries into their hearts shew that they are afraid to go deeply to work? How many in the interval of the seasons let loose the reins to worldliness and gratification? And some I have heard of,—horrid to think it!—who suppose the mere act of communicating is the cancelling of the past offences, and a license to sin again. Surely such must be "in the gall of bitterness and bond of iniquity." The cup of blessing is to them a cup of trembling, and the bread of life, a saviour of death un-

to death. And the like may be said of those who live in the neglect of any known duty, such as private prayer, prayer in their families, reading the scriptures, mutual exhortation, and all other helps appointed for our increase in grace; to neglect these, except once a month, or once a quarter, for a dull week it may be by way of formal preparation for the sacrament, whilst all the interval hath been spent in forgetfulness of God, and disregard of his service, or in some course of vanity, care, indulgence; this I say is a direct proof of unsuitableness for the ordinance,—such a one can never discern the Lord's body.

CONVERSION OF A DEIST.

The following communication was sent us by a gentleman of respectability, in whose veracity we place the utmost confidence.

Mr. T—, I believe, was educated for a lawyer. He is certainly a man of much legal knowledge, and an able Legislator, in which capacity he has served his country for several years.—But alas, (as too many of the "mighty of the earth," are,) he was a Deist.—He pleasantly believed that God was wise and merciful, and able to carry on his affairs with men without a mediator, and as "for his part, he saw no necessity for a Jesus." Hearing a preacher once tell of a temptation that assailed him to disbelieve the existence of God, he thought, "if as good a man as the minister had his doubts about one God, he supposed he was quite excusable if he should reject the idea of a Saviour." At times he had convictions, "Perhaps I may be wrong," and prayed to his God. Things went smoothly on until February last, when God was disposed to awaken his attention more powerfully and successfully than he had ever before. He was pleased to take away a lovely daughter, three or four years of age. She was so seriously burnt, that in six or eight hours she died.—Just before the tender soul left the afflicted body, a pleasant smile graced her beautiful face, as if Jesus had whispered forgiveness to her soul. Soon after, she expired, exclaiming, "Lord Jesus have mercy on me"—not before she gave her weeping parents reason to believe she was going, as a precious lamb, to rest in Jesus' bosom. The words, "Lord Jesus!" struck the heart of Mr. T— like lightning, especially when he reflected that he disbelieved in and rejected that same Jesus who was precious to the little child, and that she so young, should know something of him, and he all his life had been ignorant of him. This truly was "an arrow fastened in the heart of the King's enemy." He became sensible of his error, felt his sins rise to mountainous height. His distress was so great that he scarcely ate or slept for several days, and he verily thought, if he had not been relieved when he was, he could not have survived under his burden much longer. When about to sink in despair, Jesus passed by and said, "My son, give me thy heart, be of good comfort, thy sins are forgiven thee." Immediately he felt forgiveness, and rejoiced in God his Saviour. Soon after, however, he was grievously harrassed by the "fiery

HERALD.

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 12.

darts of the wicked one"—"Perhaps I am not converted" Sometimes he felt strong in the Lord, at other times he was in great darkness. The morning of the day he related his experience to the church, he was in considerable distress. Retiring into the forest he fervently poured out his soul to God to shew him duty—(for perhaps, thought he, "I may be deceived, I may be too hasty.") He prayed that the Lord would manifest himself some way, that he might decide. Just as he was about to finish a second prayer, his soul was melted into love and humility, and these words relieved him—"Deny thyself, take up thy cross and follow me."—He did so, and was baptised last Sunday with five others, which had considerable effect on an extensive congregation. He certainly is an altered man, and I believe savingly so. Now he loves Jesus. Now he associates with Christians. Now he attends meetings. Now he "searches the scriptures." Now he vindicates the doctrines of grace, by example and conversation, and says at times, "he feels the worth of souls," &c. He was a magistrate and legislator; and though we believe him better qualified now, than before his conversion, to fill posts of honour and trust, yet, like his Master, he "seeketh not honour from men," and he has resigned them. Thus we see what grace can do. Truly the poet has it,

"It changes a lion to a lamb, a raven to a dove."

Oh that we could see many bowing to the benign sceptre of the glorious "Prince of Peace." May God of his infinite mercy often "do likewise," and save us all eternally in that loving Jesus. Amen.

[Geor. Missionary, 23th ult.

Extract from "Sermons by the late Rev. Henry Martin.

"If we would be partakers of Christ's joys, and receive the peace which flows from the religion of Christ, we must submit to his discipline, a patient that will obey in part only the prescription, and that part that happens to be most agreeable, will not reasonably expect to derive much benefit from it. It is necessary then that you should unreservedly resign yourselves into his hands and consent to forego the dearest gratifications at his command. This premised, let us say that he comes with ability to save all, of every name and every character. He comes to the gay and dissipated sons of society, and sees with pity, how from youth to age they pursue the wild career of vanity and folly—how in the crowd of the world they try to lose themselves and shun reflection on their latter end—how in a round of visits, engaged in from mere idleness, or from a desire of preserving connexions with the great, or from fear of singularity, they waste their time, that precious moment which, when longest, is short enough to prepare for the eternal home; he inspects them more narrowly and sees the envy, hatred, pride and lust, that lurk beneath the polished exterior; he sees them however, panting after happiness, and that he offers them in words like these, *How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity; and scorners delight in scorning; and fools hate knowledge? Turn ye at my reproof; behold, I will pour out my Spirit unto you; I will make known my words unto you.*

Two Chinese youths, now in Philadelphia, have been taken up by the citizens with a view to give them a Christian education, hoping on their return home they may be useful in christianising the Chinese, the most populous heathen nation on the globe.—They write and read the Chinese language with great facility.

When we peruse the periodical publications of the day and view the exertions making to spread the gospel and publish the glad tidings of salvation in every corner of the world, by all sects and denominations, by both sexes and of every age, we are filled with gratitude and admiration at the displays of Divine goodness in carrying on and perfecting his glorious work. When we consider the rapidity of time, the age we live in and the supereminent advantages we enjoy, above those who have gone before us, one of the most pleasing reflections is, the divine promise respecting the increasing glory of Zion, and the instruments God is using to accomplish his promise. The time is fast approximating to that state in which the Church shall appear in the beautiful garments of HOLINESS. It is through the instrumentality of the Saints, God has been pleased in all ages to exhibit his moral character. These are the *earthen vessels* in which is found this precious deposit. No matter of what name, or nation, or sect, they call themselves, they are all engaged in the service of one common Lord, and labour in one extensive vineyard, to increase and ripen the fruits of holiness. Some cultivate the plants peculiar to northern climes, others, those in sultry regions of the tropics—others are sent to break up the fallow ground in the islands of the Pacific; while some, zealous in the glorious cause, are striving to render productive the arid sands of Africa. God has stationed his laborers, in infinite wisdom, according to their abilities, so that their combined efforts shall ultimately redound to his greatest honor and glory. By this means the wilderness in every part of the world, may emphatically be said to be *now blossoming as the rose*. In no age since the creation, has there been so great an accumulation of facts and events, which warrant the trust, and encourage the labours of the pious, in every part of Christendom.—The prediction respecting the church is literally fulfilling. God is at this time, *bringing her sons from far and her daughters from the ends of the earth*. Benevolent and Missionary associations are multiplying, and abundant success attends the zeal and assiduity of their members. Men and women, actuated with a pious and laudable zeal, and ardent love for their Redeemer's cause, forego all ease and comfort, every earthly pleasure, to carry the glad tidings of the gospel, and proclaim liberty to the captives bound in the chains of heathenish superstition.—They voluntarily forsake houses & brethren, and sisters and father and mother for Christ's name sake; and, if this be done from right motives, we can assure them on the authority of Christ himself, they will ultimately receive an hundred fold. The present day, we confidently believe, is, to all who love the prosperity of Zion, the happiest that has ever dawned on the face of the earth. "The kingdoms of this world are fast becoming the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ."

The exertions making in this country, not only to carry the gospel to foreign climes, but to enlighten our own countrymen, of every description, are worthy of commendation, and claim our pious gratitude. We live in a land peculiarly favored of God; not only for the salubrity of the climate, but for the civil and religious liberty which we enjoy. Blessed above all other nations, in this respect, it becomes us duly to appreciate our advantages and with the spirit of philanthropy and Christian benevolence, use all the means in our power that our brethren who are now groping in darkness, superstition, bigotry and oppression, may participate in the glorious liberty of the sons of God.

Extract of a letter from a member of the Society of Intelligence, dated Springfield, May 29, 1823.

"It will be highly gratifying to the friends of Zion, no doubt, to be informed that the blessed Redeemer has been enlarging his Kingdom, and 'bringing the blind by a way they know not,' in Springfield. Within the last ten months, we have reason to hope that about fifty souls have found Him, of whom Moses and the prophets did write. The blessed work has been gradual, progressive and glorious. The most interesting day, we have witnessed, was Sabbath before last; when, in the presence of at least a thousand spectators, fourteen adult persons were baptized in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. The change has been so great that the multitude gaze and admire.

The means that have been blessed in

this work are various. The first I will name is prayer; Zion travailed and she brought forth sons and daughters. Aaron and Hur stay up the hands of a Moses, and when his hands are up Israel prevails. The two Camp-meetings that were held, the one at Ellington, the other at Suffield, were attended with a blessing. In the course of the winter, at a Love feast, a convert was heard to say, "bless God for Camp-meetings, I was converted then;" he returned home, his wife was opposed. The evening he spoke in the love feast, she came forward to the altar and requested prayers, since then she has been made happy in a Saviour's love; she is since dead. A mother of the same family has experienced religion and joined our society.—The conversion of this family with many other individuals were blest at Camp-meeting.

The watch-night season was, I trust, rendered a blessing to many. We assembled at 7 o'clock in the evening, and continued divine exercise until we hailed the new year of 1823. In the course of the evening, those were requested to arise, who had experienced religion, the last year, 18 arose; then those who were under exercise of mind, of these there were five. After the hour of 12 had arrived, all were requested to arise who intended to seek religion in earnest the present year; between fifty and a hundred arose, fully sensible of what they were doing; God blessed the meeting to the good of numbers.

With regard to the preaching, it has been plain illustration of important truths with solemn appeals to the conscience, followed with warm and affectionate exhortation.

The prayers and Class-meetings have been Bethels to many precious souls. If I am not greatly mistaken, this work is the work of the Lord."

There is a good revival of the work of God, in Kennebunk Port. Thirteen have of late been hopefully converted, and the work still continues. It is principally among the Presbyterians.

A Camp-meeting is to be held in the vicinity of Dayton, Ohio, commencing on the 24th and another at Union, in the vicinity of Xenia, commencing on the 27th of June.

The Methodist Conference, lately convened at Philadelphia was composed of one Bishop and near 100 Preachers.

The Governor of Connecticut has issued a Proclamation soliciting contributions to be made in the churches of the different congregations throughout the state for the truly worthy object of enabling the Methodist Society, to build a house of worship.

News:

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

On Wednesday June 4, his Excellency the Governor delivered his inaugural speech.—After the usual congratulatory address and adverting to the great political change in the government of the State, the present year, in a handsome style, he animadverted with some degree of severity on the conduct of the dominant party, during the late war; and the means taken to paralyze the influence of the general government. He concludes this subject by observing, "The rising generation, who could have had no agency in this disloyal cause, appear to have taken an honorable and an earnest interest in its disavowal." He calls the attention of the legislature to the declarations in the Bill of Rights, respecting the fundamental principles of the constitution, and the provision made for the education of youth, by the establishment of schools and other seminaries of learning.

The compliment paid to his predecessor, is most appropriate and perfectly accords with his sentiment given at Faneuil Hall, on Monday, the 2d, which was as follows—*"John Brooks, the soldier, the gentleman, the statesman—and, (God's noblest work,) an honest man."* He recommends no alteration in the present existing laws; if it can be avoided.

Few subjects are recommended to the consideration of the legislature the present session, by his excellency; the principal are the Militia, the Treasury, and the claims of this government, on the United States, for services rendered by the Militia during the late war. On the subject of the Militia he has the following remarks:

"The Militia, the great bulwark of our defence, deserving at all times attention and support, is at this period, entitled to peculiar consideration. Experience has taught us, that in wars between European nations, the maritime rights of this country are disregarded and we have been compelled to support

them by force." From present appearances, there is great reason to apprehend the same course and the same consequences,—to be prepared for them is a dictate of sound policy. The national government will provide the means of protection on the ocean, and is making, annually, valuable addition to our stock of military knowledge, by a well-regulated academy, and it remains with the State, to cultivate and improve their Militia. It may be affirmed, without fear of contradiction, that the population of the U. S. from the first settlement of the country to the present day, has never afforded five thousand native citizens, who will voluntarily enlist in the regular service, in time of peace, unless there is a well founded expectation of immediate hostilities. This circumstance, so illustrative of the abundant means of rewarding labour and of raising our youth to higher destinies, admonishes us of the necessity of cherishing a spirit of discipline among the great body of the people, and proves, at the same time, that the militia is, at least in the first instance, our right, our only efficient arm of defence."

An U. Canada paper of the 3th ult. mentions a disturbance which took place at Grindstone Island, in the St. Lawrence.—This Island, under the treaty of Ghent, was declared to belong to the United States, but the inhabitants, and some of the British subjects in Canada, contend that the decision is not binding upon them until ratified and proclaimed by the British Government.—They refused to relinquish to the owner of the Island, the right of occupancy, and in attempting to obtain possession, a Deputy Sheriff was resisted and beaten; upon which a detachment of Militia was called out to assist the Sheriff. Several of the party were taken and committed to jail, charged with "riot, assault and battery, and forcible resistance of legal power."

HAIL STORMS.

A severe hail storm was experienced in Union-Town, Md. on the 21st ult. which destroyed all the fruit and broke upwards of 560 panes of glass. Another was experienced at Greensburgh, Penn. on the 23d, accompanied with a great quantity of rain, and destroyed the rye, fruit, &c. Another was experienced on the 20th, a few miles west of Greensburgh.

Storm.—A violent storm occurred at Norwich, (Conn.) on Sunday last. Barns and sheds were unroofed, and prostrated. In Montville, whilst the officiating minister was reading a hymn, beginning thus:

"Methinks the last great day has come,
Methinks I hear the trumpet sound;
That shakes the earth, reads every tomb,
And wakes the prisoners under ground." A flash of lightning struck the top of the cupola of the meeting house, shivered the belfry, entered the body of the house, shivered the pews to pieces, and killed Mrs. Betsey Bradford, aged 72 years, and Miss Mary S. Comstock, aged 9 years, and wounded several persons severely. One person was killed at Preston by the falling of a barn.

N. Y. pa. of May 29.

The New-York Mercantile Advertiser says, it is not improbable our vessels will soon be excluded from the British Islands—on account of the difference as to tonnage and duties.

120 vessels and 2294 passengers have already arrived at Quebec, this season.

A three story Brick House, at New-York, 25 by 45 feet, was moved 20 feet on Tuesday last, with 150 persons in it. *Pal.*

Que.—Did they move the Cellar?

A person arrested in Virginia with \$6000 in counterfeit bills, has been discharged by the Court, for want of jurisdiction.

His Excellency the Governor, on leaving his Seat on Monday June 2, received a Salute from the Dorchester Artillery, commanded by Capt. Parks, who were stationed on an eminence in the vicinity; and in passing to the city, another from the Roxbury Artillery.

The Hartford, (Conn.) Mirror says—It was proposed in the House on Friday, that certain restrictions should be laid on the Alewife Fishery in Connecticut river, and its branches, during particular seasons, on the supposition the fish were young *shad*, and that a committee should be appointed to investigate the subject.

Three young men, Israel Mitchell, Stephen Howard, and Martin Smith, left Indiana April 21, on a journey to the Russian settlements on the N. W. Coast.

By an arrival from papers to and Liverpool have been retained to be had to encourage palona. The general were guard was at army was said alonia, where their motions.

The Constitution of Valencia has engagement with The king had last dates—his injured by the

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On the 17th male with her her clothes bare nakedness and bare house in Goshen rest herself. She mental derangement mind the beholder "Crazy Jane."

She wore on her net sewed with light auburn, her fair, and her appeared about of stature, and a small bluish worn out red she had on a bl she the tattered with plaid cotton shoes in her neat and fashion roll, carefully constantly in h elined giving t The inside of whilst the ou like those of a from whence been exposed entered the h what of a fr glanced at ev rapidity of lig to pick at her seemed entire any places in satisfactory a ny questions her residence whether she tions she wro she had fore distance, or t cousin. The East Windac ton, South E ton. She believed she Her langu brought up graceful, an ble. There ness in her she would understand any question tion and at able. The dinner wa ty of fresh was tend parture, ex treatment the north,

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FROM EUROPE.

By an arrival at Philadelphia, files of London papers to the 25th, Dublin to the 24th and Liverpool to the 26th of April, inclusive, have been received. The French army continued to be impeded by the resistance it had to encounter at San Sebastian and Pampluna. The head quarters of the prince general were at Vittoria. The advanced guard was at Miranda. A part of the French army was said to be in motion to enter Catalonia, where Mina, was waiting to watch their motions.

The Constitutionalists in the neighborhood of Valencia have been successful in an engagement with the soldiers of the faith. The king had not arrived at Seville at the last dates—his health did not appear to be injured by the journey.

FISHERMEN TAKEN.

The English gun-brig Argus took, a short time since, two fishing schooners belonging to Portsmouth, N. H. in the harbor of Shelburne, N. S. where they put in, expecting a storm; five of their crews arrived here last Wednesday from St. John, on their way home, destitute of clothes, &c. having every thing taken from them excepting what they had on, by the noble minded commandant of His Majesty's Brig,

Eastport Cent.

A FEMALE WANDERER.

On the 17th inst. a distressed looking female with her hair flying in every direction, her clothes barely sufficient to hide her nakedness and barefooted, stopped in at a house in Goshen, Orange County, N. Y. to rest herself. She was evidently in a state of mental derangement, and could not fail to remind the beholder of the pitiful story of 'Crazy Jane.'

She wore on her head a white drawn bonnet sewed with black silk, her hair was a light auburn, her eyes blue, her complexion fair, and her skin was very white—she appeared about twenty years of age, was small of stature, and of a delicate figure—she wore a small bluish faded calico shawl with a small worn out red silk handkerchief under it—she had on a black frock, which appeared to be the tattered remains of a merino dress, with plaid cotton sleeves—she had a pair of shoes in her hand, which had once been neat and fashionable. She had a little black roll, carefully pinned up, which she kept constantly in her hand, and repeatedly declined giving any information of its contents. The inside of her hands was soft and delicate whilst the outside was rough and brown, like those of a person far advanced in years, from whence it was concluded she had long been exposed to the weather. When she entered the house, she had a wild and somewhat of a frightful appearance—her eyes glanced at every thing before her with the rapidity of lightning. She had a propensity to pick at her hair with her fingers. She seemed entirely ignorant of the names of any places in this part of the country. No satisfactory answers could be got to the many questions put to her touching the place of her residence, from whence she came, or whither she was going. To such questions she would either not answer at all, or she had forgotten, or she had come a great distance, or that she was going to visit her cousin. The only places she mentioned were East Windsor, West Windsor—North Hampton, South Hampton, East, and West Hampton. She said she had lost her way, but she believed she was then in the right road. Her language was that of a person well brought up and educated—her manners were graceful, and her voice pleasant and agreeable. There was an air of melancholy wildness in her appearance at intervals when she would pick at her hair, and seem not to understand any thing said to her, nor answer any question; at other times her conversation and answers would be shrewd and sensible. The only time she smiled was when dinner was preparing. She eat very heartily of fresh meat and soup, which she said she was fond of. After dinner, she took her departure, expressing her gratitude for the kind treatment she had received. She came from the north, and went towards the south.

We subjoin a few of the questions and answers which passed between her and the lady of the house, and which may possibly assist her friends, if she has any, to recognize her.

Q. What is your name? A. Frances Mooers.

Q. Are you married or single? A. I have a husband.

Q. What is his name? A. His name is Mooers too.

Q. And what is his Christian name? [No answer, but a wild vacant stare, with a quick motion of the head.]

Q. Have you any children? Aye, I have a daughter eight years old.

Q. What is her name? A. Henrietta.

Q. Have you no parents living? My father and mother are both dead.

Q. Have you no sisters nor brothers? A. I believe I have a sister, but I don't know.

Q. How old are you? A. I am twenty or more.

Q. Where is your daughter? A. She is with her father.

Q. Why did you leave your husband? A. He gets drunk.

Q. Have you ever worked out? A. No, I never worked out.

Are you not afraid of being insulted by unprincipled men and rude boys, looking as you do? A. I am not a common travelling woman—I am going to visit my cousin.

Many other questions were put to her, but these are sufficient, if true, to lead to a discovery; and if not true, more would be useless.

GENERAL COURT.

WEDNESDAY, June 5.

SENATE.

Resolve fixing the pay of the members of the Legislature, passed in concurrence with the House, as taken into a new draft.

A bill concerning surveyors of highways in Boston, passed to be engrossed.

IN CONVENTION.

Agreeably to assignment the two Houses met in Convention—when the Hon. Messrs. Putnam, Cummings, Lincoln, Chandler, Fisher and Walker, were qualified as Counselors. George Sullivan, Esq. was elected a Senator, to supply the vacancy in the Senate for the District of Suffolk. The whole number of votes was 280, of which Mr. Sullivan had 163, and was accordingly chosen. The Hon. Benjamin Russell had 117 votes.

HOUSE.

Ordered, that the Chaplains of the two houses be requested to interchange their official duties as often as to them may be convenient.

Ordered, That the committee on accounts be instructed to contract with some person or persons to do the printing of the Commonwealth for the present political year.

Ordered, That Messrs. Spaulding, Lock, and Stevens, with such as the Hon. Senate may join, be a committee to consider the expediency of altering or amending the Act, entitled an Act, to regulate the jurisdictions and proceedings of Courts of Probate, so as to extend the right of Trial by Jury to all cases where the Executors or Administrators own private and individual claims against the testator or intestate, in the question in controversy, in the same way and manner as is provided in and by said Act, for the trial of the sanity of the testator, or the attestation of the witness in his presence.

Pursuant to assignment, the two Houses met in Convention, for the purpose of receiving the communication of His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency, and His Honor, the Lieut. Governor, attended by the Council, the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Sheriff of Suffolk, then came in, and His Excellency delivered a Speech from the Chair.

A representation of Gamaliel Bradford, Warden of the State Prison, representing that the sum of \$3000 is necessary for the use of that institution the current year, was read and committed.

THURSDAY, June 5.

SENATE.

A number of private petitions past several stages.

A message was received from His Ex. the Gov. respecting the division of eastern lands from which we extract the following sentence:—

"The division and assignment of the whole of the personal property appear now to be completed, and so much of the lands as are situated within any former locations and surveys."

IN CONVENTION.

Hon. Marcus Morton, Councilor elect appeared and was qualified.

HOUSE.

Report on Petition of H. A. S. Dearborn, granting leave for a bill, came down accepted for concurrence. Read and concurred.

Joint committees were appointed on the subjects of Lottery Tickets, State Paupers, and the School system.

FRIDAY, June 6.

SENATE.

The hon. Geo. Sullivan took his seat as a Senator of Suffolk.

A committee was appointed to report what compensation ought to be made to the County of Worcester for the use made by the Commonwealth of the House of Correction in that County, for the confinement of convicts to hard labor.

A committee was appointed to consider the expediency of granting to Courts and Justices of the Peace, authority to issue warrants to search for money, bank notes, or instruments said to be forged or counterfeited: or for tools or materials employed in forging or counterfeiting.

HOUSE.

Precepts were ordered to authorize the towns of Worcester, Lexington and Lenox, to return members in the room of the Hon. Messrs Lincoln, Candler and Walker.

A number of bills passed different stages.

SATURDAY, June 7.

SENATE.

Leave was given to several petitioners to bring in bills.

A committee was appointed to report what reduction may be made in the salaries of the officers, and what retrenchment in the expenses of the government.

HOUSE.

A number of petitions and bills passed different stages.

Several subjects were referred to the next session.

Ordered, That no petition be received by this House, at its next session, which shall not be presented within the ten first days thereof.

Answer to the Governor's Speech.

Agreeably to assignment the House proceeded to the consideration of the reported answer to the Governor's Speech. Mr. Freeman of S. moved that the House go into a Committee of the whole on it. Negatived.

A substitute was proposed and the question for adopting it was taken by yeas and nays.

Yeas 86

Nays 126

MONDAY June 9.

SENATE.

A committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of Judges of the S. J. Court; and to report at an early day the next session.

The answer to the Governor's Speech was reported, discussed and recommitted.

HOUSE.

On special motion, the petition of Isaac Coffin and others, of Nantucket, praying an amelioration of the Laws regulating imprisonment for debt, was read and committed.

IN CONVENTION.

The two Houses met in convention, when the Hon. Solomon Smead came in, and was qualified to take his seat at the Council board—The two Houses then separated.

Several private bills passed to be engrossed.

A resolve granting a sum of money for the use of the State Prison, passed and was sent up for concurrence.

TUESDAY June 10.

SENATE.

A resolve passed on the petition of Gamaliel Bradford.

Report on the petition of James Savage and others.

Several other Bills passed different stages.

HOUSE.

A representation of Nahum Mitchell and George W. Coffin, Esq's. on the propriety of authorizing them to sell certain Lots and Islands belonging to the Commonwealth, in Maine, at public or private sale, was committed.

The Committee of Finance was directed to consider the expediency of authorizing the Treasurer to borrow a sum of money not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

Leave to withdraw petitions was given to T. K. Jones and others, and the inhabitants of Holliston.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Dean, Mr. Samuel Prince to Miss Eliza Frothingham.

In this city, on the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Palfrey, Mr. William Savage to Miss Harriet Maria Hooper.

At Randolph, Mr. Seth T. Thayer, merchant, to Miss Elizabeth W. Davis.

In Beverly, Mr. Albert Thorndike, Cashier of the Beverly Bank, to Miss Joanna Batchelder Lovett.

In Worcester, Mr. Leonard Worcester, to Miss Sarah Stearns.—Capt. Luther Burnett, to Miss Eliza Chamberlain, daughter of Mr. Wm. C.

In Portland, Mr. Stephen Frothingham, formerly of Newbury, to Miss Harriet daughter of Deacon Thomas Beck.

In N. Brunswick, Master George Fuddington aged 18, to Miss Deborah Stenard 13.

At Salem, Mr. Somers N. Larrabee, to Mrs. C. Chamberlain. Mr. Abraham Kimball to Miss Eliza Ring.

At Marlborough, Mr. Walter Crosby, of Dorchester, to Miss Lucy Wheeler, of M.

At Randolph, Mr. Seth T. Thayer to Miss Elizabeth W. Davis.

In Marblehead, Mr. James Goodwin to Miss Tabitha Dodd; Mr. John Higgins to Miss Jane McCarty.

In Stoughton, Mr. Charles Parker to Miss Ester F. May; Mr. Samuel Tolman to Miss Sarah Packard, all of Stoughton.

In Pawtucket, Mr. Samuel B. Harris, of Smithfield, to Miss Amey Wilkinson of P.

DIED.

At Charlestown, Mrs. Elizabeth Winn, aged 48—Josiah Edwin son of Mr. John Skinner, aged 12.

At Cambridge, Mrs. Margaret Prantiss, wife of Mr. Caleb P. aged 32.

At Dorchester, Mrs. Rebecca Clap, relict of the late Capt. Lemuel C. aged 84.

At Brighton, Mrs. Nancy English, widow of the late John E. aged 31.

At Milton, Mrs. Rebecca, wife of Charles Park, aged 32.

In this City, on Friday morning, Mr. Wm. P. Shelton, aged 30.

At Chelmsford, 4th inst. Henry N. Rogers Esq. of this city, aged 41 years.

In this city, on Saturday last, Mr. John White, aged 86.

In Lexington, on Monday evening, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Capt. Nehemiah I. Ingraham, aged 43.

In Abington, on the 5th inst. Capt. Joshua Curtis, aged 62.

In Barnstable, Mrs. Abiah Crocker, aged 77.

In West Springfield, Mr. Clarke Loomis, 57.

In Westhampton, Mr. Joseph Chilson, aged 71. He dropped down suddenly, near his house, and expired in a few minutes.

In Thomaston, Col. George Coombs aged 40.

Drowned, in Boston Harbour, on Saturday evening, by the sinking of sloop Two Sisters. Russell Thacher, son of Mr. Josiah T. and Eden B. Adams, son of Mr. Nathaniel A.; both of Yarmouth, and each about 12 or 13 years of age.

NEW

CLOTHING STORE.

ANDREW BARR, TAILOR,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has opened his Clothing Warehouse, at No. 1, Spear's Building, opposite the United States Branch Bank, Congress-street.

A. B. intends to pay every attention in procuring fashions of the latest date.—Gentlemen who wish to purchase their own Cloths can have them made in the best manner.—All work committed to his charge, will be done with neatness, accuracy and despatch, at reduced prices.

On hand, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS and ready made CLOTHING; all which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

All orders from the country gratefully received, and the smallest favour thankfully acknowledged. June 12.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE, by E. HEDDING, and E. WILEY, No. 15, Friend-st. and at this office, "A discourse on the Shortness and Calamities of Human Life." By JOSEPH MASH. Local Preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The profit arising from the above publication will be appropriated to the use of the Boston Local Preachers, to assist them in carrying the gospel to those towns and villages where it is little known; consequently, every purchaser is putting his shoulder to the work. May 22.

JUST RECEIVED,

FROM Providence, and for sale by E. HEDDING and E. WILEY, No. 15, Friend-street, price 20 cents.—a pamphlet, entitled, "Letters to Rev. James Wilson, on the subject of his statements, in a late Pamphlet, called 'A Vindication of Public Justice,' &c. Written in Defence of the Late Council, holden in Boston and Providence." By Rev. TIMOTHY MERRITT.

The above Pamphlet is for sale at this Office.

Book and Job Printing.

MOORE & PROWSE,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they continue to execute in a neat and handsome style Bibles, Pamphlets, Handbills, Cards, Circulars, Shop Bills, &c. at the Office of the MECHANICS' JOURNAL and of ZION'S HERALD, No. 19, CORNHILL, corner STATE STREET; entrance second door from the S. W. corner.

All orders faithfully executed—the smallest favor gratefully acknowledged.

POETRY.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

A THANKSGIVING POEM.

Thank God, my soul, for all his mercies past,
Thank him whose tender mercies ever last.
No fleeting moment since thy life began
Has fled without a blessing in its span.
Each day new blessings witness'd from his hand,
Each year new favours num'rous as the sand.
O what a mighty debt of love I owe,
To him from whom such wond'rous blessings flow.
My heart beats high with love unto his name,
My tongue obsequious to the inward flame
Breaks forth in songs and shouts of rapt'rous praise
To God, the benefactor of my days.
But still untold I leave the blessed theme,
Discarded too, by many, as a dream;
Yet others know one half was never told
Of Heaven's love; 'tis precious more than gold.
Take all the baubles worldlings love so well,
They cannot save a sinking soul from hell;
And all the mirth of sinners here below,
Is but a preface to eternal woe.
But love divine when glowing in the heart,
Soothes every pain, blunts every fiery dart;
Lights every burden, cheers the vale of death,
Then to its praise I consecrate my breath.
Thank God, my soul, who first created thee,
Thank Him who wrought redemption on the tree,
Thank thy great Sanctifier for his grace,
Thank thy Preserver for such halcyon days.
Thank him for raiment, bread, and shelter too,
Thank him for reason, friends both dear and true.
Thank him for liberty that cheers the land,
Thank him, the Bible's put in every hand.
Thank him for churches, preachers full of love,
Thank him so many seek their rest above.
But would'st thou reckon all his mercies o'er?
Go tell the sands upon the ocean shore.
Count every drop the mighty sea contains,
Count every spire of grass upon the plains,
Then reckon all the leaves upon the trees,
And every star the midnight watcher sees,
Add these together, multiply them too,
The final product gives a sum too few
To express the number of the mercies giv'n,
To guilty man by an indulgent heav'n.

A. L.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Mr. Editor,

On hearing of the late extensive revivals of Religion in the Methodist Church, I send the under-written Acrostic for publication, if you think proper.

A. B.

ACROSTIC.

Justice requires the memory of the just:
Obsequious sons respect parental dust:
How then can men of rational minds,
Neglect the praise of pious Divines?—
When from East, West, North or South, I here
Explore the news: (pleasing to the ear)
Solicitude gives time to inquire,
Lord these children of the holy SPIRIT?—
Each zealous patron of the Herald cries,
"Yea, and Amen!" with wonder and surprise.

MY TEACHER.

When the descending torrents pour,
The winds and tempests rudely roar,
Who ventures out to instruct the poor?
My Teacher.

Who, as the object of his care,
Conducts me to the house of prayer,
And watches o'er my conduct there?
My Teacher.

When childish trifles fill my mind,
And I to folly am inclined,
Who gently chides in accents kind?
My Teacher.

Who cautions me to watch and pray,
And points out Christ the only way
To yon bright world of endless day?
Dear Teacher.

Oh may I ever grateful be,
My much esteemed friend to thee,
For all this kindness shown to me.
My Teacher.

Instructed by thy pious care,
To heaven I'll send my fervent prayer,
That its best blessings thou may'st share.
My Teacher.

And when this mortal life is o'er,
May my blest soul to glory soar,
Then shall we meet to part no more,
Dear Teacher.

Miscellany.

From the Charleston Courier.
PREACH THE GOSPEL.

"Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel." Our Saviour.

Such was the last high commission of the Saviour of the world, to the eleven, as they sat at meat—and is a commandment to all his followers, while there remains one solitary individual ignorant of this blessed Redeemer. He was, in his high estate, so transcendently happy that he needed nothing on earth to add to his felicity; but viewing the sad condition of man, from the transgression of disobedient parents, he left the realms of bliss, that guilty rebels might be reconciled to a God of inflexible justice.—He was truly a "man of sorrow and acquainted with grief," yet went about doing good; and his whole public ministry and private walks, all ended in the fulfilment of the precious duty he had charged himself with.—His love was so boundless that he never permitted an opportunity to escape of benefiting mankind; he warned, counselled and advised his disciples, in the most tender and persuasive manner; and his immediate Apostles (through whom his peaceful doctrines were to be promulgated throughout the world) were carefully instructed under his own eyes. At length the cruel voice of a malicious and vindictive multitude caused the most precious of all blood to flow. Amidst this dismal gloom, when forsaken and denied by those who had professed the warmest friendship, and cruelly mocked by his enemies, we find the same heavenly serenity (but more conspicuous) which marked his former life.—The sons of darkness, on Calvary's bloody hill, could barely boast of a temporary triumph, while the Son of God acquired an everlasting victory. If his glory was overshadowed for a while, it was only to burst forth in a meridian blaze of brighter splendor. The grave could not contain its victim, for it was an Infinite being it enclosed. He broke the bands of death, arose from his sepulchre, left his benign commands to "Preach the Gospel," and ascended to his Father.

It is not to be inferred, that our Saviour meant that all should be so gifted and qualified publicly to preach the gospel; but almost every one can do something towards the attainment of this desirable end;—and of the most efficacious means for preaching the "glad tidings of great joy" is the Word of God itself. We live in an interesting period of the reign of grace, when great exertions are making for disseminating this invaluable treasure: the poor are casting in their mites and the rich do not withhold of their abundance, but many are pouring in their riches for the enlargement of the borders of Zion. The noble and praise worthy examples of the great men of the earth are frequently cited, and laudably too; while those in a less dignified station endeavor to emulate them in this "labor of love." In reciting another instance of this pious emulation, let it not be supposed that it is intended to detract from others; in this sure and certain way of "preaching the gospel," we bid all "God speed"—hoping there may be no strife between the followers of Christ, except who shall do the most for his glory, the provoking each other to love and good works." It was in the early part of the inclement autumn of 1817, when this city was visited by a pestilence that was devastating its population, and cutting down its victims on the right and on the left, that an aged African was seen walking the streets barefooted. I had before observed him in one of the Temples of the Most High, and admired his becoming demeanor.—His head appeared to have been bleached by at least fourscore winters, for it was ornamented with many grey hairs, that rose conspicuous above those of a darker hue, resembling the hoar frost on our moss covered trees. The wrinkles of age had furrowed his face, but its placid serenity evidenced the peace within; and, as the reverend Man of God spoke of righteousness, mercy and judgment to come, and anticipated the joys of the other world the half closed devotional eyes of the attentive African would expand and brighten into a flame emanating from that pure fountain of light which illumined his tranquil breast. He seemed to be a stranger and pilgrim on earth, and to be progressing towards the place of eternal rest. His whole appearance in the Sanctuary had prejudiced one in his favour, who determined to relieve his apparent want of shoes. What was his astonishment, when he understood he had shoes which he did not wish to injure by wearing, but wanted to sell them for as much as would purchase a BIBLE!—Believing that his pilgrimage would soon be over, and

that he could descend to the tomb barefooted, while many of his countrymen were perishing for lack of knowledge, he was anxious to put the Bible into the hands of some of them—declaring at the same time, if it should be the means of reclaiming one soul from darkness to light, it would afford him more substantial happiness than any thing this world could bestow.

Shortly after this, indisposition prevented me from attending the Sanctuary for some weeks; and, on my again appearing there, the seat of the venerable African, (in the door of the vestry opening to the church) was vacant. Thinking he had gone to some of the neighboring Islands, or the plantations on the main, as was his usual practice, to instruct his poor ignorant countrymen in the ways of eternal life, no particular inquiring was made respecting him. His absence at length appeared longer than customary, I was informed that he had closed his earthly career—dying, as he lived, in the full assurance of everlasting joys beyond the grave through the merits of his Saviour.

Farewell, faithful Samsu!—Thy seat is occupied by another, but thy sainted form is often before my eyes, aiding my devotions when disposed to murmur at the dispensations of an over-ruling Providence. Recollecting thy piety, patience and resignation, and thy ardent zeal for the gospel, by disseminating the Word of Truth, may thy example be imitated. Had an Emperor performed that thou hast nobly done, his fame would be inscribed in letters of gold, and succeeding generations would hold him in grateful remembrance. Would, that some abler pen had been wielded to canonize thy virtues—but thou art welcome to this feeble tribute of thy worth.

Christian reader—you think you have done much towards preaching the gospel by your liberal donations in aid of the diffusion of the Bible—reflect on Samsu's zeal and blush that you have not done more—Ye cast in of your abundance—he gave all. He had not silver or gold, but what he possessed was cheerfully relinquished. Should this attract the attention of any who have yet done nothing towards propagating the glad tidings of great joy—I entreat such to begin now.—Has the God of nature been bountiful in his gifts and blessed you with much of this world's treasures? Return him a portion of his bounty, to assist in the great work of Preaching the Gospel, that its beneficent rays may shine into every corner of the habitable globe, and dispel the dark mists of idolatry and paganism. Have you nothing to bestow but your tears and your prayers?—Then, with fervour, throw them into the spiritual treasury as a free-will-offering, and they will rise acceptable to Him who smiled with complacency on the widow's mite.

BEAUTY.

Beauty, what is it? Will not the fairest form decay; will not the most blooming countenance fade; will not the most elegant figure be crumbled to dust? Contracted indeed must be their happiness, whose affection centers alone in the creature.—This is a snare in which some are entangled, to their destruction. Beauty, too often perverts the judgment, inflames the passions, and captivates the will. Nor are they the most happy who are the subjects of these attractions. Pride and vanity are no friends to peace and tranquility. Wherever these dwell they bring uneasiness, jealousy, envy and torment, with them. How soon too may beauty be sullied? He who created the dignified form, and so constructed the features, as to render the countenance fair and lovely, can as easily change it into an object of disgust; that what was before idolized, shall be avoided as offensive and unpleasant. After all then, what is it? Is it a real good, is it a permanent good? Shall we adore that which is transient and perishing? Rather let us recollect ourselves; let us listen to the dictates of truth, than be imposed on by our imaginations. Let us hear what the voice of Revelation says, "When thou with rebukes dost correct man for iniquity, thou makest his beauty to consume away like a moth, surely every man is vanity. Thou prevailest forever against him, and he passeth: thou changest his countenance, and sendest him away."

RELIGION.

Religion seems exactly fitted to the wants of man. He is here in a world of sin and sorrow, surrounded by ten thousand evils, from which he cannot extricate himself.—The wind blows, the storm rages, the heavens gather blackness, the elements vie with each other in dominion, and feeble man finds himself

"Just like a feather

On the whirlwind's wing." Pestilence and death are around him—he sees the grim monster approach—his limbs are unnerved—he cannot fly—he is sinking in despair, when Religion appears, and by her light and presence dispels his fears, and re-animates his frame. She has a powerful charm, and while she charms she instructs. Her votaries are happy, for she constantly points them to a haven of rest, in a world where

No scorching rays of day,
Nor fatal damps of night,
Shall ever find their way,
To weaken the delight—

Where God himself gives Zion rest,
And makes her habitation blest.

They who have known the sweets of her society, pity those whose highest ambition is "to shed lustre over a few years; to live in remembrance only a century or two, and be forgotten." Yet even for this the scholar labors, and the hero endures hardships—this is the summit of human ambition and the boundary of its most sanguine expectations.

The Miss.

PRAYER.

"The world can afford no peace and satisfaction equal to that of walking with God, as they may truly be said to do whose affections are lifted up in prayer from earth to heaven; who live by faith and not by sight; who look for a divine blessing on all their undertakings; and by the things which they see with their eyes, are always put in mind of things which they do not see. Devotion is the golden chain of union between heaven and earth. He that has never kept open this communication between God and his soul, can never conceive; and he that has, can never forget the comfort that arises from it. There is not, in the Christian religion, anything of like use and force throughout every hour of our lives, as is the exercise of prayer and devotion. Had there not been some excellent benefits to be obtained by it, our Lord would not have pressed it upon us so strictly: and if we are called upon to pray often, it is that we may often be happy in a secret intercourse with our blessed Redeemer, and in such a communion with the divine presence, as will fill our minds with all the happiness of which beings not in heaven are capable."—Bishop Jones.

DEATH.

O Death, thou sovereign cure of human pride!—to what a state, impartial in thine attack, dost thou reduce, as well the noblest and the fairest, the greatest and the best, as the meanest and unworthy of mankind! Though our friends be dear to us as a right eye,—lovely as the bloom of the morning;—powerful as the sceptred monarch of the east;—thou not only degrades them from the elevated height, but renderest them obnoxious to the view;—and inaccessible to the tender embrace of the last lingering, faithful unshaken adherent; let corruption cease to be vain; let rottenness and dust, no longer swell in borrowed arrogance.

MEDITATION.

Reflection and Meditation allay the workings of many unquiet passions, and place us at a distance from the tumults of the world. When the mind has either been ruffled or cast down, in an intercourse with God and heaven, we find a sanctuary to which we can retreat.—In the hours of contemplation and devotion, a good man enjoys himself in peace. He beholds nobler objects than what man can behold. He assumes a higher character.—He listens to the voice of nature and of God; and from this holy sanctuary comes forth with a mind fortified against the little disturbances of the world.

It is not enough that we refrain from speaking ill of our enemies, if we indulge thoughts of enmity towards them. Let none think that by placing a guard upon his expressions, he fulfils the law of Christ, if within his heart, joy rises at the distress of those who hate him. We must not rest in the externals of duty; we have a Judge, who "regardeth not the outward appearance;" neither let us deceive ourselves, by thinking that we have already obtained victory over our own hearts, when those roots of bitterness spring up within them, which hereafter must be gathered, and "bound in bundles to be burnt."

In Philadelphia are published 10 daily papers, 8 weekly, and 12 monthly and quarterly.

In Baltimore are published 5 daily, 2 weekly, 3 or 4 monthly papers.

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\$2.50 PER ANNUUMFrom the
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